

Monbuttu, but rather browner, and the large white blaze distinguishes that larger species. The skull most nearly resembles *G. Bocagei* from Angola in having a very broad facial portion and in the nasals ending in a point level with the back of the intermaxillary processes; the zygomata are, however, much lighter, the inner surface is perpendicular and not turned upwards, and the maxillary processes do not spring out so abruptly; the infraorbital foramina are very small, not more than 1 millim. high and $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. broad; the teeth are large in proportion; the auditory bullæ rather fuller than in most of its allies. In the mandible the coronoid processes are very much shorter and further from the condyle; the intermediate space is level, being in this respect more like *G. Darlingi* from the Salisbury Plateau of Mashunaland.

The type (no 97. 12. 5. 2 in the British Museum) was collected and presented by Major F. D. Lugard, D.S.O., C.B., who obtained it in the Kalahari Desert between Palapye and Ngami.

Measurements (taken from the dried skin):—

Head and body (c.) 130 millim.; tail 13; hind foot 25.

Skull: greatest length 34; breadth of brain-case 14·6; nasals $12 \times 3\cdot2$; breadth of facial portion 8·3; intertemporal constriction 8; basal length 30; molar series 7·5; mandible, back of incisors to back of condyle 22·5, to coronoid 14·5.

Major Lugard also brought home a *Galago* (*Galago maholi*) taken at Palla, Bechuanaland Protectorate, which adds to our knowledge of the range of this species.

XLI.—*On the Habitat of the Siluroid Fish Anoplopterus platychir, Gthr.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

AMONG some fishes collected in Northern Nyassaland, between Kondowe and Karonga, by Mr. A. Whyte, and presented to the British Museum by Sir H. H. Johnston, I was rather surprised to find two specimens of a catfish of the genus *Anoplopterus*, Pfeffer, which, instead of being referable to the recently described East-African *A. uranoscopus*, Pfeffer, agreed in all respects, except their larger size (75–80 millim.), with Günther's *A. platychir*. The fish was originally described, from Sierra Leone specimens, as a *Pimelodus*, from which genus *Anoplopterus* differs in the absence of an ocular rim and of any trace of ossification in the first dorsal ray. Almost at the same time the fish reached me a paper

was published by Vaillant (Bull. du Mus. 1897, p. 81) describing apparently the same species from Mrogoro torrent, Urugaru Mountains, E. Africa, as a new genus named *Chimarrhoglanis Leroyi*, the author overlooking Pfeffer's publications on the fishes of East Africa (Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. vi. 1889, pt. 2, and x. 1893; and Thierw. O.-Afr. Lief. v. 1896).

I think the identification of the genera established independently by Pfeffer and Vaillant cannot be disputed. It is also evident that *A. uranoscopus* is a species distinct, though closely related to *A. platychir*, from which it is distinguished by a more elongate body, over five times the head-length, and longer maxillary barbels reaching to halfway between the head and the dorsal fin. But in view of the fact that *A. platychir* is stated to be from Sierra Leone, and as it seems improbable that so specialized a form should occur at such distant points in Africa, I have very carefully compared the new specimens, as well as Vaillant's description, with the types in the British Museum, without being able to detect any difference by which their separation could be justified*. I must add, however, that the specimens labelled as from Sierra Leone have no history attached to them, no collector's name—in fact, have never been entered in the Museum register. I would therefore suggest the probability of the locality assigned to them being erroneous, and express my belief that the only known habitat of *Anoplopterus platychir* is the hill-streams of East Africa and Nyassaland, and that *A. platychir* represents the young and *A. Leroyi* the adult of one and the same species.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

P. BUBANI. *Flora Pyrenaea per Ordines Naturales gradatim digesta*. Opus posthumum editum, curante O. PENZIG. Volumen primum.

THIS is a bulky book of 550 pages plus the index of genera dealt with. The Latin preface runs to 33 pages. It would be difficult to calculate, from ground already covered in this first volume, how many more volumes will still be needed to complete the work. A mere cursory glance, however, is sufficient to prove the ability and

* The vent is, however, anterior to the posterior third of the body, not posterior as stated by Vaillant.